

Victorian

The Victorian style appeared late during the reign of Queen Victoria of England (1837-1901). This style actually evolved from earlier reproductions of medieval styles. Some of Barrington's most prominent examples of this style are found on West Lake Street, and are of a sub-type known as Queen Anne. (This is a somewhat misleading name; Queen Anne reigned from 1702-1714!) Most of Barrington's Queen Anne homes were built in the late 1800's and early 1900's. Several Folk homes in the district, though not strict Queen Anne interpretations, are nonetheless strongly influenced by the style, and are properly called Folk Victorian.

Victorian styles represent changes in building technology that enabled people to construct homes of more complicated exterior shapes than were previously feasible. The spread of railroads also contributed to advancement of building styles, as mill-produced trim, siding and other items could be readily transported to various regions of the country, including Barrington.

Victorian homes celebrated the new-found freedom of design by use of complicated roof shapes, usually steep and often incorporating a round, square or multi-sided tower. Irregular wall shapes created by cut-in bay windows are often accompanied by varying siding materials and extensive trim work. Wrap-around porches are typically accompanied by exuberantly trimmed balustrades and fretwork under the roof.

Example of a Victorian (Queen Anne) House (216 West Lake Street)



Built in 1889, this house shows complicated steep roofs, tower, irregular walls and varying siding materials typical of Queen Anne and other Victorian styles.

Tudor Revival

The Tudor Revival style has its roots in Medieval dwelling styles and pays homage to the post-and-timber style of construction used in England from the fourteenth century onwards. Many of Barrington's homes of this style were built in the 1920's and 1930's.

Tudor Revival houses typically have steep roofs of side-facing gables with a front gable element. Casement windows are typical, often with diamond-patterned muntins dividing the individual panes. Stucco with exposed faux timber framing is a common siding treatment, but Tudor Revival homes also often have brick or shingle exteriors. Doors frequently have arched openings. When towers are incorporated, they are usually round with conical roofs.

Example #1 of a Tudor Revival House



The steeply pitched roof and separate accentuated front entry gable are hallmarks of this style, as is the rounded arch front door. The chimney with tapered flue tops and stone accents is also a typical feature of the style. The double hung windows are perhaps somewhat unusual, with casement windows being most commonly seen in Tudor Revival examples. The basic house configuration is Gabled Ell.

Example #2 of a Tudor Revival House (416 S. Grove Avenue)



Here the style is executed in brick veneer. The casement windows and the round archway over the round-arched door are classic Tudor Revival features. The terra cotta tiled roof and detailed three-flued chimney top also represent features common to the style. The garage is constructed in the same style.